

E72-10041

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LABORATORY FOR METEOROLOGY AND EARTH Program information and without liability for any use made thereof." SCIENCES, GSFC - "A First Look at Geological Aspects of ERTS Imagery of Wyoming"

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TMX-68716

Presented at Preliminary Findings from Analyses of ERTS Observations, held at Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland, 29 September 1972

Six MSS-5 frames covering most of the western half of Wyoming have been received, analyzed by inspection and field-checked. These results will be reported on:

(1) Rock Springs Frame

- A number of new faults have been found that represent an extension of pre-existing ones, most of which can be seen in the ERTS photo.
- The Kill pecker Dune field is easily recognized some new dune deposits are suggested.
- The Wilkins Peak formation playa facies is evident and new areas may be mappable from ERTS. Of importance to trona exploration and production.
- Western Wind River Basin Frame **(2)**
 - It may be possible to distinguish granite from metasedinentary terrain.
 - It appears difficult to accurately delineate the Tertrany lithologic units in the Wind River Basin except in special cases.
 - A new and detailed lineament map of all of Wind River uplift. has now been prepared. This has not previously existed.
- (3)Bighorn Basin-Absarokas Mountains Frame
 - All major tectonic features and oil producing anticlines can be recognized.
 - Several major pediment surfaces can be picked out and correlate well with earlier mapping.
 - Only a very few intrusions in the Absarokas can be distinguished.
- Miscellaneous Observations (4)
 - Resolution of dirt roads in sagebrush terrain 10 meters
 - Fractures in southern Wind River are Basalt dikes. b.

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- c. Glacial features are difficult to identify around edges of mountains.
- d. Mine workings can be distinguished with difficulty as human activities.
- e. Comparisons of U-2 and ERTS equivalent areas are surprisingly good.
- f. Basin patterns are complex due to interaction of rock type and soils, vegetation, topography and moisture.
- g. Spurrious and anomalous ground features can easily be mistaken. One striking example: Water and white trona dust were mistaken for clouds.